





# The Confederate.

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All matters on business of the Office, to be  
forwarded to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

More and more manifest every day, become the signs of a disposition to peace among our enemies; and as these signs multiply and strengthen the confidence of our army and people, cheer their hopes and inspire their determination. And if any proof were wanting of the truth of what we have all along contended for, that the ill-fated and unwise cries for peace heretofore set up among ourselves, would encourage and help the foe, that proof is now left in full measure by the corresponding results which their conduct produces upon us. Now they are distracted, divided and confused for peace, and we are confident, bold and victorious. Unquestionably, the mistaken action of many last fall, retarded the cause of peace; while now, with as little doubt, does the action of the North hasten its accomplishment. But in the main, we are indebted for its approaching consummation to the judgment, foresight and able executive management of President Davis, and to the series of hard-fought battles, the severe repulses of the enemy, and the hardy and unflinching patriotism of our military leaders and their followers.

The causes which now produce the earnest impressions for peace among the Yankee nation, are not transitory. The terrible events of this war are coming home to them and can no longer be ignored. They can no longer hide the folly of the idea that they can subjugate the South. The rampant notion of confiscating our estates, settling down upon our lands, enjoying our property, feasting in our homes and making serving women of our fair and virtuous daughters, has subsided before the stern and inexorable logic of dead corpses which glared at them when they look on our soldiers face to face in battle; and when they come to contemplate the after appearance of their thinned and demoralized ranks, all these inducements of gain—the only inducements effective with Yankees—vanish, and they are left without an object in carrying on the war. They see, too, the condition of the South. They see that we are battering our means and preparation every day. Our inventive powers are exerted. Foundries, mills, manufactories, engineering and ordnance establishments have been constructed, enlarged and permanently worked; and in regard to all the actual wants of life and the demands for warlike material, the war has been for the Confederacy a season of development. They see, too, that we are united—that the wicked and cowardly elements of division, which ever and anon within limited spheres, padded to their success, have been dispersed, and that unity, harmony and a bold confidence pervade the popular mind.

They see, too, that we cannot be starved out. The labor that they sought to interfere with and prevent, has remained true, and faithful, and efficient; and now after all their efforts of the past fall, and notwithstanding their occasional successes, they see a larger territory planted in grain, and the prospects of a more abundant supply of food, than we have had since the war began. And more than this: They see that the exhaustion of men that they expected, has not occurred. By some wonderful provision management of our War Department, and by the extreme skill and caution of our Generals, our forces are preserved in the most extraordinary way; so that as their numbers diminish by corps d'armee, our thinned regiments are from time to time replenished, so as always to present the same secure front that they are wont to encounter.

But in aid of all these practical, tangible, material reasons for a change of opinion—reasons very strong with the Yankee mind—there are others to which they are not accustomed, though of the moral kind. The Northern people begin to see that they have erred, and by their rulers have been compelled to commit a great crime; but that the commission of a great crime is repugnant to that nation; but this great crime has not, nor is likely to produce to them any advantage, but rather a horrible misfortune. It is a bad bargain. It has not and will not pay; and there being no dollars in it, it has no sense either. The Yankee nation begin to be convinced that coercion is a failure—that it ought never to have been attempted on sovereign States—that the dissolved Union never could be restored by force. They see this in the simple fact that they cannot hold a territory after they occupy it. It was not the dispersion of a mob that they undertook when they summoned their seventy-five thousand men to "crush the rebellion." It was the subjugation of a great, and powerful, and proud, and high-minded nation, that was intent upon independence, conscious of its inherent right to it, and determined to uphold and maintain it; and no matter at what cost, to secure and preserve its free nationality.

The North is becoming satisfied of all this. They show it in their newspaper press, in the action of their public meetings, in the outspoken speeches of leading men, and within a few days they will put it forth in the declarations of a representative body, whose announcement will carry a furor of enthusiasm. We view the situation with interest, as those who desire peace, and will welcome it; but are prepared yet further to struggle for it.

## The News.

Yesterday and to day our columns have contained highly important and interesting news from several quarters. We are in receipt of no papers from Virginia of a later date than those quoted from on yesterday; but we learn that passengers who left Petersburg on Saturday night or Sunday morning, report that another severe engagement occurred on the Petersburg and Weldon Road Saturday afternoon, in which our forces captured a large number of prisoners, drove the enemy to the west of the road and had them cut off from their entrenchments on the east side of the road. The capture of the whole force was almost confidently expected. The loss, on both sides, is reported large—heavier, it is said, than in both the two previous days' fights. We expect to receive some definite information concerning this last engagement before going to press with this paper.

[Since the above was in type, a gentleman of this city, who left Petersburg on Sunday morning, informs us that it is a mistake about a fight having occurred on Saturday. There had been no fighting since Friday, up to Sunday morning.]

The news of the capture of Memphis by our troops, reported in our telegraph column, is highly important, if true; the confirmation of which is anxiously looked for. And the riots in New Orleans in resistance to the enforcement of Lincoln's draft there, is but the precursor of the revolts and riots that are sure to follow in the northern and western portion of the Union. See the premises in the Northern news which we publish to-day.

We have nothing late from the Valley. At the last accounts our forces had been in line of battle for two days, but the Yankees, so far from manifesting a disposition to make an attack, appeared to be withdrawing from our immediate front. There is no foundation for the rumor that a battle took place on the 14th, in which the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

We publish to-day some important rumors from Sherman's rear, which though not confirmed yet by any official information, are believed to have foundation in fact. It is known that such a movement as the one referred to contemplated, and that there is certainly "a fire in the rear" of Sherman's army.

Every thing wears a most encouraging and inspiring aspect, for our cause, in every direction; and the enemy's succession of reverses, disasters and defeats must tend greatly to accelerate and increase the despondency, the alarm and the demoralization prevalent in Lincoln's armies and his crushed subjects at home.

The loss of our brave and noble soldiery in the repulse and slaughter they have visited upon the vandals for, wreaths the cypress trees devoutly with the laurel that encircle their deeds. Let us hope that our losses, reported in the last fight around Petersburg have been greatly over-estimated.

## More Depredations.

We continue to publish the outrages committed by deserters and desperadoes, so that the authorities, State and Confederate, may see the necessity for prompt and decided action.

A letter to the Editors of this paper, from Stokes county, says:—Deserters are quite numerous in the northern part of this county, and they have committed many depredations on the loyal citizens. I was informed yesterday that P. Ellis was killed a few days since. He has been a terror to the citizens for a long time. He was regarded as the leader of the deserters. I also understand that Lawson, another desperate character, was wounded in both arms. An effort is being made to arrest them, and I hope will succeed. A band of deserters have been robbing many citizens of Forsyth county lately—they spare all persons who voted for Union, and only take from persons who voted for Union. Two deserters were killed in Forsyth county last week.

The Asheville News of the 18th, says, "a member of the 14th Battalion informs us that Mr. Holcombe, a member of that Battalion, was bushwhacked on the 12th instant, while at work on his farm, two miles from Marshall. He was fired upon by three men, and instantly killed; afterwards his body was riddled with bullets, and his scalp taken off. The perpetrators of this shocking crime are known, and the avengers of blood are upon their track. A swift and awful retribution awaits them, if indeed it is not already overtaken them." Mr. Holcombe had been in the service three years, and was highly esteemed as a soldier and a citizen.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFEDERATE RAID.—We learn from the South Carolinian of the 19th, that Col. Rowan, with 250 men, has just returned from a successful raid into Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid railroad bridge, 780 feet long, over the Tennessee river, at London, captured 75 prisoners, brought away 700 pairs of blankets and 200 uniforms, besides destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property. The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some person, who revealed the plan to the enemy and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the Yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point near the Tennessee line.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has taken command of the "District of Western North Carolina." He gives notice that a "full pardon" will be granted to all deserters and absentees who surrender themselves on or before the 10th day of September next. Those who fail to respond to this offer may expect the extreme penalty to be dealt out to them.

"Mother," said Ike Partington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' has bit our ear?" "One can't mercifully grin at child, what do you mean?" "Why the engineer, of course."

## Interesting Particulars.

The Richmond Dispatch contains interesting particulars of the fights below Richmond, which among other facts, show the important and gallant parts enacted by North Carolina troops. We copy the following:

We alluded yesterday to the fact that Signal Hill was in the possession of the enemy, and stated that it then lacked confirmation, but it afterwards turned out to be true. It appears that the hill was occupied without opposition on Wednesday morning, and that the enemy immediately set about fortifying the position. However, determined that the Yankees should not hold quiet possession of a position they had taken so easily, and arrangements were made to drive them off. Accordingly on Wednesday evening, our ironclads, under the command of Commander Mitchell, steamed down the James until they got within range of the hill, when they opened a furious cannonade, sending shells with accuracy into the very midst of the enemy's forces. The firing was heavy and rapid, the report of the guns being distinctly heard in Richmond. Some show of resistance, the Yankees abandoned their position and fled, leaving the hill in possession of our troops, and our signal station has since been re-established. Signal Hill is on the plantation of Mr. Henry, about two miles and a half below Richmond. Our little fleet of ironclads performed their work effectively, and their gallant officers and crews are entitled to much credit for the accuracy of their fires.

The report that Brigadier General Chambliss was killed in the fight of Tuesday is confirmed. His dead body was sent into Petersburg by the enemy on Wednesday under flag of truce. Capt. W. Roy Mason, Jr., of Gen. Field's staff, is badly wounded and a prisoner. He has been sent to Fortress Monroe. Col. Oates, of Georgia, (Field's division), and Lieut. Col. Curdick, of the Twenty-eighth Georgia regiment, were also badly wounded in Tuesday's battle. Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th North Carolina regiment, Isaac's brigade, was killed.

The enemy has possession of Newmarket or Jennings' Hill, at the intersection of the Newmarket and Long Bridge road, and occupies a line of entrenchments extending from Biddle's shop to Willis's church, nearly parallel to the Quaker road. His right flank has been driven across the White Oak swamp, which is a tributary of the Chickahominy. The Yankees have advanced up as far as the Drill room, or John Gathright's place at Newmarket. On Tuesday they burnt Cornelius Crew's house, on Mayers Hill.

The location of the fight on Tuesday was near Fussell's mill, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. The enemy in a furious charge, succeeded in breaking through Wright's brigade, but was speedily driven back, with terrible slaughter, by Lane's N. C. brigade and some of Anderson's and Bennett's Georgians. That portion of the enemy, who held the works to our left, were driven by one hundred and fifty of our men, driven back, and his original lines were re-established. In this charge we captured six hundred prisoners, a stand of colors and several hundred firearms. Prisoners report that the Yankee General Ferrero, dancing-master and commander of negro troops, was killed.

The enemy's force on this side of the river is said to be composed of the Tenth and Second corps, with a large body of cavalry. Officers who were engaged in the fight of Tuesday represent that the slaughter of negroes exceeded that of the 30th of July in Petersburg. Indeed, they received such a severe punishment that they have been contented to remain comparatively quiet ever since.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS. The Enquirer is indebted to a gentleman from headquarters for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and Wednesday:

After his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (Tenth and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile north of Fussell's mill, charged furiously and quickly succeeded, about 12 m., in breaking through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade, which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, fled down this short distance, and then, in the presence of Major Field, who rode into the battle at a double quick, charged the enemy, who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and drove them over 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 50 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusillade for some fifteen minutes, when raising a wild yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black lay dead in the trenches, and jumping over the works, the "far heels" poured volley after volley into the flying masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, still held the works on our left [their line being so much longer than ours] and turned their fire upon our flank. But in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravine, in front of the breastwork, and suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear, causing the remainder to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. This charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fine arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines.

It is proper to say that in the charge Lane's brigade was joined by some of Anderson's and Bennett's Georgians, who did gallant service. The enemy have not since repeated their attempt but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tuesday's battle.

Our loss was comparatively small. When the works were recaptured, however, the dead body of Gen. Girard, who commanded Wright's brigade, was found in the trenches a minute before having passed through his head.

On our extreme left, which was occupied by Gary's and Chambliss's cavalry, supported by Gregg's Texas infantry brigade, we drove the enemy, about dark Wednesday evening, through White Oak Swamp, in which they abandoned a large number of their horses and scattered in all directions in the bog. In this handsome little affair we captured fifty prisoners.

Among the Yankees killed was Gen. Ferrero, dancing master and commander of the negro brigade.

It is certain that Gen. J. R. Chambliss was killed on Tuesday, and his body is in the hands of the enemy.

APPOINTED.—We are happy to learn that Dr. Fride Jones, of Hillsboro, has received the appointment of Confederate States Marshal for the State of North Carolina, vice Wesley Jones, Esq., resigned.

In a church is the epitaph: "Here lies the body of James R. Titus and Ruth, his wife; and underneath this text; 'Their warfare accomplished!'"

## The Latest from the North.

Northern papers of the 18th have been received. They contain advices from Grant's army to the 16th, inclusive:

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH SIDE. The following press dispatches give some details of the enemy's recent movements on the north side of the James:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—On Saturday last, General Hancock's corps was put in motion on the James river, and by a circuitous route, reached the north side of the river at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap, on Saturday night. Turner's and Tany's divisions, of the Tenth corps, also crossed over to Deep Bottom on the same night.

Foster's division, which has been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney a little after sunrise on Sunday, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Osborne, charged and broke the rebel line, and captured seventy prisoners. The next morning, Gregg's cavalry had cleared the way for Hancock, and he got into position on the north side of the river, which leads from Malvern Hill, to Richmond, in that quarter. The captured six pieces of cannon and two flags, says:

The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded from the effects of the rebel artillery.

The Baltimore Gazette, speaking of this movement of Grant, says:

The object of General Grant in crossing the James river to the Peninsula, near Deep Bottom, appears to have been to ascertain, by a reconnaissance in force, the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. Two army corps (the Second and Tenth) and General Foster's division, were engaged in the movement. In its earlier stages it was quite successful. A battery, consisting of four eight-inch Napoleon guns, was captured. The Confederate skirmishers were driven back upon their support with the loss of seventy-five to a hundred men taken prisoners, and a line of rifle-pits carried. Here the success of the Federal troops terminated. The enemy were found to occupy a strong position in force. An attempt which was made by the Second corps to flank the enemy's works failed completely. The loss in the Second division is said to have been at least three hundred men. The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty.

FROM ATLANTA.—BATTLE OF THE GR—SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

Under its "General News" head, the Gazette says:

There can no longer be any doubt that the battle of the 6th of August, before Atlanta, was quite a serious affair. For several days previous, General Sherman had been massing his troops on the right, and making all necessary preparations for a determined assault on Hood's works. The object of the Federal commander was to force his way to the city, and compel Hood either to accept battle in the open field or to evacuate Atlanta.

The movement was intended to have been secret, sudden, and, it was hoped, decisive. Delays, however, occurred. On the 4th and 5th, the troops of the Twenty-third and Fourteenth corps were in line of battle, and positions were assigned them from which an engagement was to have been brought on. On the evening of the 5th, the Fourteenth corps, supported by a portion of the Twenty-third, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from a position in front of the Federal lines. A misunderstanding on a point of military etiquette arose between the commanders, and the movement was not made. Orders were finally issued for the columns to advance at daylight on the 6th.

At the appointed time, the Fourteenth corps, supported by the Twenty-third, crossed Utley creek, drove in the enemy's skirmishers and pickets, and pushed forward eager to assault the line of earthworks that the Confederates had thrown up on a succession of hills, and whose possession would open the way to the Macon railroad. The Federal troops advanced to within twenty yards of the work, when the Confederates, who had reserved their fire, poured into the assaulting columns a perfect storm of bullets, which struck the men down by hundreds. Attacked by a determination to force the line at any cost, the troops continued, nevertheless, to press forward; but the fire was so steady and persistent that they finally recoiled and fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. The loss sustained in this attack by the First brigade alone is estimated at three hundred. In the meantime, Brig. Gen. Sherman, along the whole line, till it reached the front of the Fifteenth corps, which was highly engaged for some time, and pushed forward the remainder of the line. The Second, Third, and Twentieth corps succeeded, after a severe engagement, in advancing well forward upon the extreme left of the Confederates which was found to extend along the line of the railroad; but the battle closed without reaching the coveted point. We learn from later dispatches that no serious engagement has since taken place.

A dispatch received late last evening states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federal troops under Seibold at that point, drove them out, and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements were being sent to Seibold from Chattanooga. Four trains, intended for Sherman's army, were compelled to halt at or near Dalton. Wheeler's troops were busily engaged tearing up the track on both sides of the town. His supposed object is to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Other portions of his force are engaged cutting the road south of Dalton. A train on its way to Sherman is said to have been captured at Altoona.

## THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Tallahassee still continues her depredations. A telegraph from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports the capture of seven vessels on Sunday last. Another telegram from Thomaston, Maine, announces the capture of twenty-five vessels off Matineus Rock. All the latter were, most probably, fishing schooners.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DANISH DIFFICULTIES. The Asia, at Malacca, brings the intelligence that the arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed via Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Escluse the town of Ribe excepted.

LATEST "GRAPEVINE" NEWS.—A report has been received in this place, to the effect that 400 Yankees were captured at Jasper, Pickens county, on Sunday night, by a portion of Wheeler's command.—Athens Watchman.

## Rumors from Sherman's Rear.

While we have nothing official in addition to the reports which we have already published, of the operations of our cavalry along the Western and Atlantic Railroad, we have gathered the following statements, from other parties, which confirm previous reports, and give promise of still more cheering intelligence from that quarter.

On the 18th it is stated that Wheeler's headquarters were a cross the Chattahoochee twelve miles from Marietta, near Turner's Ferry (we believe) which point had been reached without interruption—the enemy having been evidently deceived by the adroit movements of the cavalry, and their reported presence elsewhere. Pushing on with vigor, they reached Marietta that day, and burned large quantities of stores, and it is stated that a number of the largest buildings about the public square were consumed. Ninety-four prisoners are said to have been all that were captured.

Hurrying on up the road, the camp of Confederate prisoners at Big Shanty is said to have been overhauled, and a large number, variously stated at from 500 to 1,200 of our troops were released, and those who were well, joined the "gay and festive" dragoons, and proceeded to Acworth, where a large quantity of Yankee stores were burned.

No official confirmation of any cheering reports having reached us, we do not vouch for their credibility, but they come from truthful persons who saw men from Wheeler's command who had returned from across the Chattahoochee, and who have left Atlanta since Sunday morning. It is well known that such a movement was contemplated, and therefore, in the absence of official news, we feel justified in publishing the reports which are so current that they come from Macon and Atlanta, and from Covington—all agreeing in substance.

We learn through the same channel that the Yankees have taken away most of the negroes from the citizens of Marietta, and some of the wealthiest ladies in the place are doing their own work, and have even been obliged to go to work to cook with. And old negro preacher had been installed to instruct the juvenile pickaninies, and our troops turned out the cable old pedagogues, and broke up his establishment.

There is evidently a fire in Sherman's rear. We wait in almost breathless anxiety for definite official advices.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Herald writes that the Yankee force at Atlanta has either been over-estimated or reduced by sickness and desertion. He says our army is strong and hopeful—our officers vigilant and determined.

About midnight on the night of August 13, a fire broke out in the frame building on Marietta street Atlanta, adjoining the brick building formerly occupied by Gen. Wright as headquarters. The brick building and three frames adjoining were burned before the flames were stayed. One or two of the city engines were on the ground, and brought into play. During the progress of the fire the enemy directed the fire from all his batteries in the direction of the light, but none of the assembled crowd were injured. The three frame buildings belonged to J. B. Pitt, Esq., and the brick building to Major Gunley. The fire originated from a shell falling among some cotton stored in the rear of the house occupied by Dr. Biggers.

The effort of the enemy for some days past has evidently been directed to the extension of his lines to his right, in the direction of the Macon and West Point roads. Late Friday evening a considerable force had approached within a mile of the West Point road, a short distance below East Point, but early Saturday morning they fell back over a mile, to their former position. The obstacles to a flank movement in that direction were undoubtedly found more formidable than expected, but of their nature we are not advised.

The Macon Telegraph learns indirectly from official sources, that Wheeler struck the Macon and West Point roads, and cut their way out. Our loss, ten killed, twenty wounded, and three captured, and destroyed three trains and the bridge over the Etowah. A courier brought in this news to headquarters Monday.

## New Advertisements.

Auction Sales.—Sorghum Bolders. NEXT Saturday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder, One Hundred Plates of Iron for Sorghum vats. D. W. O. BENDOW, Commission Merchant, Greensboro, N. C. aug 23-44t

Stop Thief. STOLEN from my stable, on Sunday night, 21st inst., nine miles east of Raleigh, my BAY MARE. She is medium size, has a full blaze face; all the feet webbed except the right fore-foot; her gait is a short pace. I will give a liberal reward for any information concerning her, and a still larger one for the apprehension of the thief JAMES BRYANT. Auburn P. O., N. C. aug 23-41t

For Sale. A No. 1 article of Syrup this day received.—Call soon, as it is going off fast, by the gallon—two dollars below the Express Office. Also for sale a House and Lot, with three rooms, near the Railroad Depot. J. H. KIRKHAM, aug 23-43t

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A. Richmond, August 18, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities, offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the issue of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositories holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositories are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required. [Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury, aug 23-42t

## TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositories in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 95 per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days, and all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 95 per centum. G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury. aug 23-41t

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TRAVERS, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### Highly Interesting from Memphis and New Orleans.

MOBILE, Aug. 21. A special dispatch to the Mobile Register, dated Saturday, Aug. 21, says:—We attacked Memphis at 7 o'clock this morning. Heavy firing was heard for three hours, and it is supposed the city has been captured, as the Federal force is reported small and unresisting.

A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day. The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans. Four hundred citizens killed. The riot arose in consequence of Grant's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops have been called on to suppress the riot, which was still progressing.

All quiet in Mobile.

### From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 20, 11 A. M.—Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the sixth corps. The enemy were driven about three quarters of a mile in front, and back about two miles on the flank.

Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including ninety commissioned officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to-day.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon railroad. Our losses are not very heavy.

Gen. Clingman was wounded. Maj. Lawson, of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, killed. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. Yankee Gen. Crawford, reported by prisoners killed.

The usual artillery duel between midnight and day this morning between the lines in front of the city. No casualties reported.

### From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—Heavy artillery firing occurred on our centre last night. The enemy's battery in front of the city opened a heavy fire, exceeding any yet, with 42-pounders. A Sawyer's shell exploded in a house, killing Capt. Jarson of the 14th Texas cavalry, and wounding several ladies and children. No other damage.

Kilpatrick instead of going after Wheeler as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point road, which he struck at Fairburn and cut the road and telegraph. He has gone in the direction of the Macon road, and it is supposed thence to Andersonville, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners. His force is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. It is reported that Wheeler had burned the bridges at Etowah, Resaca, and Dalton. The enemy are there undoubtedly on half rations.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Kilpatrick's raid, composed of 2,500 men, struck the Chattahoochee at Campbellton and crossed the road at Fairburn at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, and destroyed the road for six miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road, striking it at Lovejoy's, on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro'. The Federal infantry support, which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road, returned, and the cavalry proceeded along the road towards the Macon road. Ross' brigade skirmished with their advance, but was not able to hold the enemy in check. The raiders burned the Depot and Post Office at Jonesboro', destroying all papers.

On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro' by Reynolds' infantry brigades, and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column.

The raiders, after being completely routed, charged Ross' brigade and cut their way out. Our loss, ten killed, twenty wounded, and three captured, and destroyed three trains and the bridge over the Etowah. A courier brought in this news to headquarters Monday.

The enemy deny the charge of shelling the city, and claim that their shot are all directed at our depots.

General's division of Cavalry has disappeared from Decatur. Nothing from Wheeler.

### SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CONFEDERATE.

GOLDSBORO, Aug. 22.—Col. Kennedy is not dead. I have seen and talked with him in Goldsboro'. W. O. B.

### MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, 10th August, 1864, at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Hall, of Camden, S. C., by the Rev. Samuel A. Hall, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, Capt. MARTIN V. MOORE, 6th N. C. Cavalry, to Miss SALLIE E. daughter of the late Isaac Lenoir, Esq., of Sumter District, S. C.

### OBITUARY.

#### LIEUT. JACKSON A. KINSEY.

"A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of death than the day of birth."

When patriotism and moral worth are sacrificed on the altar of one country, all true hearts feel the loss. Another patriot has fallen—another brave soldier is gone! Lieut. Jackson A. Kinsey, of Jones county, N. C., of the 66th regiment, U. S. volunteers, who nobly engaged in defending his country from the traitor's hand, was killed near Petersburg, Va., by a shell from the enemy, July 30th, 1864, in the 27th year of his age. His mortal remains were carried to the old home in Jones county, where the last and last tribute to his virtues was paid by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, who thus attested their appreciation of his moral worth. Thus passed away in the bloom and vigor of manhood, one whose sacred memory will long and fondly be cherished by all who knew him. Amid the roar and carnage of the battle-field, he closed his earthly career, to enter upon that brighter and better sphere above, where pain and death are never felt, but where the sunshine of God's love shall permeate all souls, and the night of sorrow and death be known no more. Then, while we drop the tear of affection over his grave, let us remember that he is no longer subject to the danger and sufferings incident to this life. In the light of revelation, we can confidently say, "better is the day of one's death than the day of one's birth." Let these Biblical truths console the bereaved, and let his noble example be a guide and example to all. Though dead, and his voice hushed, yet his family and friends have the consolation that he lives in Heaven.

I would not intrude upon the sanctity of bereaved affection, but allow me to say to the afflicted mother, brothers and sisters, "Grieve not as those who have no hope." What may now appear dark and impenetrable, will yet stand forth clearly revealed in the light of God's love.

Remember that the departed object of your love has left a good name. Let this reflection soothe your grief. But, above all, trust in the infinite goodness of God. He is too wise to err, and altogether too good to be unkind. He doeth all things well.

"He'll finish up and then restore, All creatures shall their God adore; The anthem long and loud shall swell, Our Savior hath done all things well."

Let this faith cheer the mourners. It is founded on the mission of Christ. It will rob death of its terror, and bridge the gulf and the gates of the heavenly city to the view of our longing souls. FAIRBANKS.